intelligencer. It will contain twenty-eight column of me at interesting, racy matter; the latest news use the day of publication; the speeches of Messra Scott and Ellis on the trial of innocent men for slegged rot on the first day of June last—a day maracterised by a Democrat as "Bloody Menday," name destined to figure in the history of these mes, and to hand Jown to future generations the since of the getters up of the bloody drama, and to boint them out as secret plotters against the peace society and ngainst the lives and liberties of the lizous of Washington.

Single subscribers \$2, Clubs \$1.50 per annum.

PLATFORM

PLATFORM

On the American Party, adopted at the session of the National Council, Jime 2, 1857.

Ist. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary trauggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their decendents, in the preservation of the liberties, the urlependence, and the naion of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious fiberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

dence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this cut incline-horn citizens should be selected for all state, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment. In preference to all others:

thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any sell Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws or naturalization, making a continued residence of two period of the principle of the laws or naturalization, making a continued residence of two period of the principle of the laws or naturalization, making a continued residence of two period of the principle of the laws or naturalization, and thereinbefore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all pany, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested right a of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any ution between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or we ship, and no test caths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any call alleged abuses of public functionaries, and common in public expenditures.

2to. The maintenance and enforcement of all was consustionally enacted, until said laws shall be repeated, or shall be declared null and void by c mpetent judicial authority.
15th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railrond.

Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 3.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

At 3 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 19.15 a. m.; 3 and 5,15 p. m. Un Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5,15. p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South. For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leave at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern ents.
For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria at 1 1/2 a. m. and 8 1/2 p. m.

Stages from Washington.

[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Sighth and D streets.]

For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a.m.

For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a.m.

For 1Upper Marlboro', Md., leave daily at 6½ a.m.

For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a.m.

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a.m.

For Frederick, Md., teave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saintday at 6½ a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4½ a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dersey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a. m.

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3% p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives

14 a. m. Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrive a14 p.m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5

Northwestern Mair closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at p. m. Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and at rives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m.. except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m. leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m. Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

For Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Loonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ p. m.

Osceville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes on Tuesday, Thursday and strives at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Upper Mariboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours. The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from S a. m. until S o'clock p. m. except in Sunday, when it is open from S to 10 a. m., and con S to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid. JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices.
House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New Jork with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.
Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th sitest and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

connecting as above with the extreme East and West.
Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Orleans via Alexandra, Richmond, Augusta and Mobile, and intermediate points, including all the seatonard cities.
Wustern Te' graph, Pennsylvania Avenue, beween Sixth and Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug stora. To Wheeling and intermediate points connecting with all the Western and Northwestern

## THE AMERICAN.

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I.

TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

ISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and assisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his sid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOFARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauks, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Eilis,

Gopy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 1, 1854.
From an examination of Mr. Tobius's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.
J. J. Blackford, M. D.

Nonrock, Va., July 27, 1854. In the experience of even two years, I have found

great difficulty in obtaining Speciacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. SIMKINS, M. D.

Siu: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of e ght or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky. Mr. J. TOBIAS.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr.

Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent. EDWAD STUBBS, Of Department of State.

PRTERSBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. Max. See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS NOW OPEN.

The subscriber would invite attention to the following New Goods:

Paris printed Merinoes and Wool De Laines, very rich styles, extra cheap. Fine Black and Fancy Colored Wool De Laines, at

37½ cents. Ottoman Poplins, mixed, plaid, and striped. 2,500 yards Hoyle's English Prints, at 10 cents, usua

2,500 yards holes a superior plaid and plain De Bages, at 12½, worth 18 cents.
1,500 yards rich new style figured De Laines, at 12½, richly worth 18 cents.
1,500 Ladies' white and colored Corsets, at \$1, usual

150 Ladies' white and colored Corsets, at \$1, usual price \$1.25.
A large lot of Ladies' fine white Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6½, 10, and 12½ cents.
20 dozen Ladies' fine white Lama Wool Hose, at 25 cents, usual price 50 cents.
20 dozen Ladies' hematitohed Linen Handkerchiefs, at 25, richly worth 31 cents.
Ladies' good Kid Gloves from 37½ cents up.
Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels, great bargains.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES. Large lot Swiss and Cambric Collars. Large lot Cambric and Swiss Flouncings, unusually

cheap. Handsome Sleeves and Collars in sets. Indsome Sleeves and Collars in sets.

Slack Crape Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Persons in want of Dry Goods should not fail to call and examine my stock b fore purchasing, as I am confident by so doing they can save money.

R. G. HYATT,

349 Seventh street, third door below the Northern Liberty Market.

THE UNDERSIGNED, INTENDING TO REmove to the west, offers the stock and fixtures
of his Cigar and Tobacco Store for sale. This is
one of the best stands in the city, being located on
Seventh street, and in its most business part. For
further particulars inquire at No. 398, corner of
Seventh and H streets, of
### Proceedings of the Process of the Pr FOR SALE.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED BY INHALATION.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

CHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The lat of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commonce.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edilice, which is 50 feet front, 90 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another politicing of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present editice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy sarly in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, aix large professor arooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Clarch as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms,

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

a Teacher,
For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms,
Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic
year; payable half yearly in advance.
For Circulars, and other particulars, address
H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C.
Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespestan Ellis, Esq.
MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE WORKS.—The Subscriber MARBLE WORKS.—The Subscribet begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has increased his stock of Marble Mantels, comprising Sienna, Brockedelia, Spanish, Egyptian vein, Italian, and Black Marble, richly carved and plain, of the best quality, newest style, and superior huish, which he offers for sate low for cash.

Also, 20 Marble Monuments, Tombs, and Headstone Slabs; Eastern Marble for window-sills, lintels, steps, and platforms; Marble tile, commer, and iable tops; Soapstone; Calcined plaster, \$3 per barrel.

Also on hand a large lot of Connecticut Brown Stone, New York Flags and steps, suitable for building parpeacs.

ing purposes.

He invites the attention of builders and others to his a took, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

WM. RUTHERFORD,

On E street bet. 12th and 18th.

GALLAGHER'S

A New and Spieudid Large Oven, Flat Top COOKING STOVE.

For Wood or Codl. Four Sizes. Nos. 6, 7, 8 9.

CALLACHER'S SUNRISE AIR-Tight, a beautiful design of a new Flat Top Cooking Stove, just out.

It is only necessary to say, that after very many years of exporience, and being fully conversant with all of the various kinds of Stoves which have been invented on the down-draft 'inciple, that I have taken advantage of every well-s...own improvement that has from time-to-time been made, particularly m reference to the formation and construction of the flues, which are always necessary to be large, and I have fully applied every improvement and combined them all in the "Suarise Air-Tight Cooking Stove." This Stove is made very heavy, and is a good subs antial article; I have made them extra heavy in all the parts where long experience has heavy in all the parts where long experience has proved it to be important, and I can assure my cus-tomers that I have spared neither pains nor expense in getting itup; and it will not be excelled by any stove now known of a similar character; I am on-vinced that it will at once become a standard Stove. I have fully tried them in every way, with WOOD and COAl, and strongly re ommend them to the and COA1, and strongly re ommend them to public. They operate in the most satisfactory in

Patentee: A. J. GALLAGHER, THE GREATEST

EVER INTRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.
For Coal or Wood. 13,000 in use. Four sizes

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9.

GALLAGHER'S Celebrated Morni g
Star, Double Oven COOKING STOVE, 1e
best, the cheapest, most substantial, and most irfect Cooking Stove in the Union.

Thirteen thousand of these Stoves are now in successful operation.

Thirteen thousand of these Stoves are now in successful operation.

This splendid Cook Stove has now been thorous by tested during the last four years; they operate in the best and nost satisfactory manner. I have fully tried them with wood and coal, and strongly recommend them. They are heavy and very durable, and the design is neat and beautiful. With a moderate fire, this Stove will bake three loaves of bread, roast a turkity, boil two dinuer pots, broil a beefsteak, and heat the water for washing, all at the same time.

You are respectfully invited to call and exfining the above splendid Cooking Store, "Gallagher's Moning Star."

Patentee:

A. J. GALLAGHER,

Patentee: A. J. GALLAGHER, Patence.
July 1st, 1556.
For sale only by
C. WOODWARD & SON,
Woodward's old stand

C. WOODWARD & SON,
Next door to U. Woodward's old stand,
I'enn avenue, bet. 10th and 11th sta., No. 318.
N. B. We have also a very large assortment of the
latest and most approved patterns of grates, parlor,
chamber, dining-room, office and store stoves of all
sizes, for wood and coat, that the North can furnish,
best suited to this market.

Terms—UASH.

Refers to Dr. Hogan and Dr. Fairfax, Alexandrin.
THE TEN HYDRIAN RECIFES!

THE Great Eastern Panacea, prepared in the Temple of Health, and for ages tormed almost the sole medicine used in the Kas.. These prescriptions are perfectly simple, and may be put up at any drug store at a trifling cost. Some of them are particularly applicable in Consumpt on, Scraftla, Liver Affections, Impurity of the Blood, &c. Others remove Syphilis, Secret Diseases, Itch, Nervous Diseases, Costiveness, &c., in an almost inverdibly short time. Sent with plain printed directions, on the receipt of 25 cents. ns, on the receipt of 25 cents.

WM. FRANKLIN,
Box 221, Albany, N. Y.

FOR T NTY-FIVE CENTS.

ccipe for making the Wonorous Panacea, a cure for almost every
so if disease, for only 25 cents. It readily sells
for \$3 per bottle, and the recipe alone is worth
\$25. A good family newspaper sent for one year
extra.

T. WILLIAMS,
Albany, New York.

Albany, New York.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND GRAINING.

T. PARKER, HAVING opened a branch shop at No. 53 Louisiana avenue, (Varnum's Buildings,) between Sixth and Seventh streets, for House, Sign, Ornamental, and Detrempe, (usually called Freaco,) Painting and Graining, respectfully announces his readiness t. do and perform, in an artistic manner, all work entrasted to him. He feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who give him their patamage.

Window Shades, Barners, Glass Signs, &c., &c., painted on reasonable tomes, and in a workmanlike manner.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

DISEASES of the LUNGS and THROAT

CURED BY INHALATION.

WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE cavities in the lungs, through the air pussages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent. for the Langs are so cut up by the disease as to bid deflance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this feaful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gitted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire ystem. Then surely it is more rational to expect good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, a WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE

sands, suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no loffger a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, acc, enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and applying proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a simple case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by fetter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp.

ADDRESS

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D., Office, 1131 Filbert Street, Old No. 109, BELOW TWELFTH,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. R G. HYATT has just opened, from the recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at very reduced prices:

Bargains in Black and Fancy Silks,

Bargains in Black and Fancy Silks,
Bargains in Stella and Eroche Shawls.
Bargains in De Laines and Cashmeres.
Bargains in Bonnets and Ribbons.
Bargains in all-wool Plaids and Ducals.
Bargains in Prints and Ginghams.
Bargains in Merinoes and Coburg Cloths.
Bargains in Insh Livens and Shirting Cottons.
Bargains in Flannels and Blankets.
Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets.
Bargains in Undershirts and Drawers.
Bargains in Embroideries of every description.
Remember, Ladies, the place for Bargains is at R. G. HYATT'S, No. 349 Seventh street, third door below the Northern Liberty Market.

830 8t

PERIODICAL, STATIONERY, VARIETY STORE,

Near the corner of Seventh st. and Maryland an.

Near the corner of Seventh st. and Maryland an.

The citizens of the Seventh Ward and the public generally are respectfully informed that a complete assortment of the leading Monthly and Weekly Papers, Writing Paper, Letter Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, and Pencils, bogether with School and Miscellaneous Books, are kept for sale at the above store; also a variety of fancy articles, such as Toilet Soaps, Perfamery, Combs, Ladies' Hoops, Glores, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Spool Cotton, Penkires, Scissors, Looking Glasses, Porte Monaies, Children's Toys, Cigars and Tobacco of the best quality, &c., &c., which are offered at the usual city prices for cash.

Children's Toys, Cigars and Tobacco of the best quality, &c., &c., which are offered at the usual city prices for cash.

Among the Periodicals are—Harper's Magazine, Putnam's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Family Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Yankee Notions, Graham's Magazine, New York Ledger, New York Marcury, Boston Pilot, Saturday Evening Post, Waverly Magazine, Harpers' Weekly, Irish News, and Freeman's Journal; also, the daily morning and evening papers of Washington; all of which will be regularly on hand as early as elsewhere in the city. Persons desiring it can have their papers delivered promptly at their residences or places of business, as they may direct. A liberal share of patronage from the public is respectfully selicited.

N. B.—The subscriber continues to attend to Bounty Land, Pension, and other Claims against the Government. Deeds of Trust, Bills of Sale, Releases, and other writing, done in legal and satisfactory style. His office is in immediate connexion with the above store, where all calls for such business will be promptly attended to.

JOHN E. BAKER,

JOHN E. BAKER,

J. M. BURKE, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER. No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington Oity, D. C. P. S.—Repairing done in the mos neat and sub

WELCH & WILSON, MERCHANT TAILORS. One door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgetown D.C.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at the Office of "THE AMERICAN."

T. K. GRAY FASHIONABLE TAILOR, D Street, one door west of National Intelligence Office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1857. NO. 37. LINES, To the memory of those who were lost with the illfated steamer Rainbow.

> Deep, deep 'neath the billows where coral isles lie, And ocean's bright treasures are sleeping; They are gone to their wave-covered couch in the deep,
> And kindred are mournfully weeping.

many fond hearts in that homeward bound throng,
With hope and with joy, were dancing;
But now they are stilled, the blue waters sweep

And the sunbeams above them are glancing Oh! Storm-Spirit, when, in their angry array, Your army of billows is bounding;
With banners and war-plumes of glittering spray,
And wild, thrilling music, resounding,

Oh! bid your dark warriors tread lightly above The depths where the lost ones are lying; And fold their white banners and foam-wreaths around

The forms for which many are sighing.

And bid the old Wind-King his clarion notes hush, And gently his wild harp-strings sweeping; Breath forth a low melody, thrilling and sweet, Like zephyrs o'er crushed flowers weeping.

es, chant ye a requiem, mournful and sad, For those who will ne'er know a waking, For ye know not the grief that is shadowing those Whose hearts for the sleepers are breaking.

The "loved and the lost" will still slumber on there, Where coral its crimson is wreathing; And long will the music of wind-harp and wave Be heard, o'er their ocean-bed, breathing.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From Motley's Dutch Republic. THE HOLY INQUISITION.

The Spanish Inquisition, strictly so called, that is to say, the modern or later in stitution established by Pope Alexander the Sixth and Ferdinand the Catholic, was doubtless invested with a more complete apparatus for inflicting human misery, and for appalling human imagination, than any of the other less artfully arranged inquisitions, whether papal or episco-pal. It had been originally devised for Jews or Moors, whom the christianity of the age did not regard human beings, but who could not be banished without depopulating certain districts. It was soon, however, extended from pagans to heretics. The Dominican Torquemade was the first Moloch to be placed upon this pedestal of blood and fire, and from that day forward the "holy office" was almost ex-clusively in the hands of that band of brothers. In the eighteen years of Torquemada's admin-istration, ten thousand two hundred and twen-ty individuals were burned alive, and ninetyseven thousand three hundred and twenty-one punished with infamy, confiscation of property, or perpetual imprisonment, so that the total number of families destroyed by this friar alone amounted to one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and one. In course of time the jurisdiction of the office was extended. It taught the savages of India and America to shudder at the name of Christianity. The fear of its introduction froze the earlier heretics of Italy, France and Germany into orthodoxy. It was a court owing allegiance to no temporal authority, superior to all other tribunals. was a beach of monks without appeal, having its familiars in every house and diving into the fireside, judging and executing its horrible decrees without responsibility. It condemned not deeds but thoughts. It affected to descend into individual conscience, and to punish the crimes it pretended to discover. Its process was reduced to a horrible simplicity. It arrested on suspicion, tortured till confession, and then punished by fire. Two witnesses, and those to separate fac's, were sufficient to consign the victim to a loathsome dungeon. Here he was sparingly supplied with food, forbidden to speak, or even to sing—to which pastime it could hardly be thought he would feel much inclination—and then left to himself, till famine and misery should break his spirit. that time was supposed to have arrived he was examined. Did he confess and forswear his heresy, whether actually innocent or not, he might then assume the sacred shirt, and escape with confiscation of his property. Did he per-sist in the avowal of his innecence, two witnesses sent him to the stake, one witness to the rack. He was informed of the testimony against him, but never confronted with the witness. That accuser might be his son, father, or the wife of his bosom, for all were enjoined under the death penalty, to inform the inquisitors of every suspicious word which might fall

from their nearest relatives. The indictment being thus supported, the prisoner was tried by torture. The rack was the court of justice; the criminal's only advo-cate was his fortitude—for the nominal counsellor, who was permitted no communication with the prisoner, and was furnished neither with documents nor with power to procure evidence, was a puppet, aggravating the lawlessness of the proceedings by the mockery of legal forms. The torture took place at mid-might, in a gloomy dungeon, dimly lighted by torches. The victim—whether man, woman, or tender virgia-was stripped naked, and stretched upon the wooden bench. Water, weights, fires, pulleys, screws—all the appara-tus by which the sinews could be strained without cracking, the bones crushed without break-ing, and the body racked exquisitely without giving up its ghost, was now put in operation.

The executioner, enveloped in a black robe from head to foot, with his eyes glaring at his victim through holes cut in the hood which muffled his face, practiced successively all the forms of torture which the devilish ingenuity of the monks had invented. The imagination sickens when striving to keep pace with these dreadful realities. Those who wish to indulge their curiosity concerning the details of the system, may easily satisfy themselves at the present day. The flood of light which has been poured upon the subject more than justifies the horror and the rebellion of the Netherlanders.

The period during which torture might be inflicted from day to day was unlimited in duration. It could only be terminated in confession; so that the scaffold was the only refuge from the rack. Individuals have home the torture and the dugeon fifteen years, and have been burned at the stake at last.

Execution followed confession, but the number of condemned prisoners was allowed to accumulate that a multitude of victims might

'THE AMERICAN." Is published every Wednesday and Saturding. Price, per week, Five Centa, payable Agenta. Mail subscribers \$5 a year.

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grace each great galaday. The auto-da-fe was a solemn festival. The monach, the high functionaries of the law, the reverend clergy, the populace, regarded it as an inspiring and delightful recreation. When the appointed merning arrived, the victim was taken from his dungoon. He was then attired in a yellow robe without sleeves, like a herald's coat, embroidered all over with black figures of devils. A conical paper mitro was placed upon his head, upon which was represented a human being in the midst of the flames, surrounded by imps. His tongue was then painfully gagged, so that he could neither open nor shut his mouth. After he was thus accounted, and gagged, so that he could neither open nor shut his mouth. After he was thus accourred, and just as he was leaving his cell, a breakfast, containing every delicacy, was placed before him, and he was urged with ironical politeness to satisfy his hunger. He was then led forth into the public square. The processi n was formed with great pomp. It was headed by the little school children, who were immediately, sllowed by the band of prisoners, each attired in the horrible, yet ludicrous manner described. Then horrible, yet ludicrous manner described. Then came the magistrates and nobility, the prelates and other dignitaries of the church: the holy inquisitors with their officials and families followed, all on horseback, with the blood-red flag of the "sacred office" waving above them, emblazoned on either side with portraits of Alexander and of Fardinand, the pair of brothers who had established the institution. After the procession came the rabble. When all had reached the neighborhood of the scaffold, and had been arranged in order, a sermon was preached to the assembled multitude. It was filled with laudations of the inquisit on, and with laudations of the inquisit.on, and with blasphemous revilings against the condemned prisoners. Then the sentence was read to the individual victims. Then the clergy chanted the fifty-first P-alm, the whole vast throng uniting in one tremendous miserere. If a priest happened to be among the culprits, he was now siripped of the canonicals which he had hitherto worn, while his hands, lips, and shaven crown were scraped with a bit of glass, by which process the oil of his consecration was supposed to be removed. He was then thrown into the commonest herd. Those of the prisoners who were reconciled, and those whose execution was not yet appointed, were now separated from the others. The rest were compelled to mount the scaffold, where the executioner stood ready to conduct them to the fire. The inquisitors then delivered them into his hands, with an ironical request that he would deal with them tenderly, and without blood letting or injury. Those who remained steadfast to the last were then burned at the stake; they who in the last extremity renounced their faith were strangled before being thrown into the flames. Such was the Span-ish Inquisition—technically so alled. It was, according to the biographer of Philip the Second, a "heavenly remedy, a guardian angel of Paradise, a lion's den, in which Daniel and other just men could sustain no injury, but in which perverse sinners were torn to pieces." It was a tribunal superior to all human law, without appeal, and certainly owing no alle giance to the powers of earth or heaven. No rank, high or humble, was safe from its juri diction. The royal family were not sacred, nor the pauper's hovel. Even death afforded no protection. The holy office invaded the prince in his palace, and the beggar in his shroud. The corpses of dead heretics were mutilated and burned. The inqusitors preyed upon carcasses and lifled graves. A gorgeous festival of the holy office had, as we have seen, welcomed Philip to his native land. The news of these tremendous autos-da-fe, in which many illustrious victims had been sacrificed before their sovereign's eyes, had reached the Netherlands almost simultaneously with the bulls, creating the new bisopries in the pro-vinces. It was not likely that the measure would be rendered more palatable by this inelligence of the royal amusements.

The Democrats are trying hard to imitate the Americans. They see that the Americans are right, but they can't get beyond the now obsolete forms of the organization of the American order. The Irish Catholic Democrats of Philade phia have instituted a "a secret oath-bound" political association, called the "Molly Magnires," the object of which is to rule Ameriky. It has fortunately begun with trying to rule the Democratic party. The consequence is "a shindy" at all the Democratic primary meetings, by way of practical illustra-tion of Irish Catholic Democratic fitness for ruling the country .- Louisville Journal.

"He digged a ditch, he digged it doep-

General Pillow's electioneering letter proves s unprofitable as his attempt at constructing fortifications opposite to Camargo. He has dug the ditch on the wrong side. He directed the fire of his batteries against General Scott and ex-President Tyler, but they have taken possession of his embankments and are pour-ing hot shot into him while he lies prostrate in the ditch he dug for his own protection. Louisville Journal.

The Alexandria Gazette says:

"The last will and testament of the late George W. P. Custis of this county was admitted to probate at the December term of the County Court, and by it we learn that he diected that all his slaves on his different plantations be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the berom the Commonwealth. There are, proba bly, some two or three hundred slaves thus set

KENIUCKY.-The new Legislature convened at Frankfort on the 7th. J. Q A. King (Am.) was chosen Speaker of the Senate by 19 votes to 17. J. R. Hawkins was chosen Clerk, with "American" officers throughout, Dr. D. P. Write (Dem.) of Greene county was chosen Speaker of the House by 60 votes to 34 for J. S. Jackson (Am.). The minor officers are of course Democrats.

The banks of Rochester are discounting liberally for the purchase of grain, and the bills are actively employed. In Buffalo there is also an improved feeling. The banks of Buffalo are receiving and paying out Canada money at par.

MAGRAW'S WAGON-ROAD PARTY .- Information been received at the Interior Department that Magraw's wagon road party were several miles west of Fort Luramie on the 6th of September last. The party had not gotten along as rapidly as was anticipated. All hands were well.

The Chicago Times says the "Democracy must submit the Kansas Constitution or be damned;" to which the Washington Union replies, ."We'll be damned if we do." So the prospect of the democracy meeting their appropriate deserts is very fair according to these authorities. - Mayaville